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# The China Mail

ESTABLISHED 1845



No 17,287.

號四十月十年八十壹百九千壹英

HONGKONG, MONDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1918.

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Authorized Capital \$5,000,000	3,837,047
Subscribed Capital \$4,500,000	2,437,500
Paid-up Capital	2,437,500
Life & Annuity Funds	17,567,590
Sinking Fund Account	128,250
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$23,970,387</b>
Revenue Fire Branch	23,331,456
Life and Annuity	2,141,593
Revenue Marine Department	337,329
Other Receipts	175,946
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$23,970,387</b>

The Accumulative Funds of the various Branches are separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet the claims under the respective Departments of the Company's Business.  
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7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
8.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m.	Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.0 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
10.0 a.m. to 11.0 a.m.	Every 15 minutes.
11.0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
12.30 p.m. to 1.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 2.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 4.00 p.m.	Every 30 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m.	Every 10 minutes.
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2.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.	Every 15 minutes.
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## THE GREAT BATTLE.

### NINE GERMAN ARMIES IN PERIL.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

#### GERMAN DEBACLE PROBABLE.

CAVALRY'S CONTRIBUTION IN RAPID ADVANCE.

CALLOUS CRUELTY BEFORE RETIREMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Press Correspondents state that the most interesting sight in the wonderfully rapid advance was the Cavalry's sweep along the Roman road from Verdun to Le Cateau, capturing the outer defences at full gallop and then advancing more slowly into the outer suburbs, where the machine-guns punished the horses. The 68th Division assisted the Cavalry and captured the outskirts of the town, which is in fair preservation.

The whole battle-front resolves itself into a gigantic salient, of which the St. Gobain region is the angle, in which there are four Armies and a part of two others.

NINE GERMAN ARMIES IN PERIL.

In this connection the Daily Chronicle's Correspondent at French Headquarters says that no fewer than nine German Armies are in peril, namely, those of Generals von Below, Marwitz, Hutier, Boehn, Carlwitsch, Eberhard, Mudra, Einem and Gallwitz. He adds it would be rash to expect a sudden debacle, but the development of events is so rapid and upon such an immense scale that even that is possible.

GERMAN BARBARITY.

Moving accounts are given of German barbarity, cruelty and bestiality in the regained villages on the eve of the retreat. The enemy smashed the furniture, befoiled and looted everywhere, and destroyed all the embroidery frames on which the living of the villages depended. The speed of our advance saved many villages, the inhabitants greeting the deliverers with tears and with laughter they showed the unexploded mine bombs beneath their houses and cellars. A priest saved his village church by severing the mine wires prior to the Germans' departure. The villagers say the English prisoners had been horribly treated since the retreat was contemplated. Some were shot, while numbers were sent to Germany.

VERY DIFFICULT ENEMY SITUATION.

EVENTS MAY TAKE DECIDED TURN.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Reuter's Agency learns that the enemy's situation at present is very difficult of handling. The line next to the line of retreat behind Loen running roughly behind the rivers Serre and Sissonne has been turned from the West, the British having advanced well to the rear of the right flank on this line. It is pretty certain that the enemy will evacuate the St. Gobain massif almost immediately and must straighten out his line between Lille and the Scarpe.

In the Douai sector the situation is very interesting. Undoubtedly events will very soon take a very decided turn.

THE BELGIAN FRONT.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

A Belgian communiqué states—

There was great activity by hostile artillery against our communications. After a violent artillery preparation, the enemy attacked our lines before Roulers, but was completely repulsed.

#### THE BRITISH FRONT.

STIFF FIGHTING ON SENSÉE AND SELLE RIVERS.

OBSTINATE ENEMY RESISTANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

11.55 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports—

Between Bohain and Solesmes the enemy is strongly resisting on the line of the Selle river.

We repulsed attacks against our positions east of the Selle, in the neighbourhood of Le Cateau, and took possession of Bristres.

In the angle between Hella and the Scheldt Canal, we captured Iwuy and progressed on the rising ground east of it, and repulsed strong counter-attacks, delivered with the assistance of Tanks in this area.

West of the Canal-de-Lescaut we captured Fregies.

Following our deep advance south of the Sennese, the enemy is hastening his withdrawal from the strongly fortified positions north of that river.

We have driven the enemy's rear-guards from the northern portion of the Drocourt-Queant line, between the Scarpe and Quier-la-Motte, and captured Sully-en-St. Rémy, Virey-en-Artois, Izal-les-Quercins, Drocourt and Fouquiere.

BRITISH ADVANCE ON SENSÉE RIVER.

LOCAL FIGHTING ON REST OF FRONT.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

12.55 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports—

On the evening of the 11th we continued to advance north of the Sennese river.

We now hold the villages of Harnel, Brebieres and Caincy.

We are east of Heninliard and are on the western outskirts of Amay.

There is local fighting at certain points on the remainder of the front.

AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

CONTINUED BOMBING OF RETREATING ENEMY.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, states—

Despite the weather, our low-fliers continued to harass the retreating enemy.

We dropped 12 tons of bombs. German aircraft were inactive.

We destroyed two aeroplanes. One British machine has not returned.

Night-flying was impossible.

SIR DOUGLAS HAIG CAUTIONS THE TROOPS.

CIRCULATION OF RUMOURS OF PEACE.

PARIS, Oct. 11.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, on the 7th, issued an Army Order, calling the attention of the officers and men to the circulation of false rumours to the effect that peace is at hand, with the evident object of discouraging the troops and to divert them from the great task of overthrowing their enemies.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig urged the troops to realise that now more than ever it is necessary to concentrate our energies on the great goal—hope to reach, namely, the attainment of the near future of a decisive and happy result.

(Continued on Page 2.)



## THE WAR.

(Continued from Page 5.)

## SUNDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

## OPERATIONS IN NORTH RUSSIA.

## STRONG ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACK DEFEATED.

—London, Oct. 10.

An official communiqué relating to the operations in North Russia says:

On the 6th inst. the enemy strongly counter-attacked by river and land at Solovki, 170 miles from Archangel. We beat off the enemy, driving him up the river.

In the Shrenk region between the Archangel and Vologda railway and the Dwina, the enemy is still retreating followed up by Russian and American troops.

On the Murmansk front the Allies are operating from Kandalaksha, to the White Sea, 180 miles south of Murmansk. We drove invading patrols across the Finnish frontier and cleared northern Karelia.

## MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

## THE TORPEDOING OF THE "HIRANO-MARU."

## ONLY 23 SURVIVORS OUT OF 250 ON BOARD.

—London, Oct. 11.

An American destroyer has brought into Queenstown the survivors of the *Hirano Maru*, which was torpedoed with-out warning in the dead of the night on the Irish coast. They were picked up in the ocean wearing life belts and clinging to the wreckage and planks. They were almost dead from exposure. A number of the crew were rescued but died on board the destroyer.

A Belgian first class passenger, M. Dupon, the Manager of a mine at Batanga, in the Congo, said the torpedo struck the engine room, and the ship began to sink immediately. All who

were not killed rushed to the boats, when another torpedo struck. The *Hirano Maru* foundered and he was pitched into the water. He found himself floating on a door on which were seven other passengers, including four Belgians. The weather was dreadful. All were several times swept off by the waves, but regained the door. Ultimately five of his companions were drowned.

Captain Butler said the submarine fired at the destroyer when the latter was en route to the rescue.

—LATER.

It is stated that of the 250 on board the *Hirano Maru*, of whom 200 were passengers, there were only 23 survivors, including 11 passengers.

Captain Butler, of the Shropshire Regiment, said the vessel was torpedoed just before daybreak. He managed to reach the lower deck when the vessel plunged forward and the suction carried him down and he came to the surface amidst crowds of struggling human beings heart-rendingly crying for help. The heavy seas quickly swept away those clinging to the wreckage.

Numbers of women folk and children perished, being unable to reach to the deck before the ship sank. Captain Butler was rescued ultimately by an American destroyer.

—LATER.

Most of the survivors were rescued in night attire. The Chief Engineer was the only officer rescued. The third officer died on board the destroyer. Of the 11 passengers landed three are British, 7 Dutch and one Belgian. There was no time to launch boats, those attempted to be launched were smashed. Two European lady nurses, three Japanese ladies and seven children, aged at the time of the explosion, perished. Many neutrals, including nine Dutchmen, were drowned.

The survivors pay a tribute to the bravery of the wireless operator who did not leave his cabin till it was flooded.

Of the drowned, many bodies were mutilated. It is supposed they were cut to pieces by the propellers.

## ANOTHER STEAMER TORPEDOED.

—LONDON, Oct. 11.

The steamer *Leinster* has been torpedoed, bound from Kingstown to Holyhead.

It stated that 400 lives have been lost.

## GERMANY ACCEPTS PRESIDENT WILSON'S CONDITIONS.

Authoritative information has reached the Colony to-day that the Germanic Powers have accepted President Wilson's conditions and are prepared to evacuate occupied territories.

## PRESIDENT WILSON'S NOTE.

## GERMANY CONSIDERING THE REPLY.

## PEACE ASKED FOR THE NATION.

—AMSTERDAM, Oct. 11.

A message from Berlin says the Wolff Bureau, commenting on President Wilson's reply, announces that the Government is carefully considering the further declarations, which are now necessary, and states that the Reply to President Wilson's final question is already furnished in the speech of the President of the Reichstag on the 5th, when he declared that the Reichstag had the nation approved of the Peace offer and made it its own.

## SOVEREIGNS OF FEDERAL STATES SUMMONED.

—LONDON, Oct. 11.

A telegram from Amsterdam states that it is announced from Cologne that the Kaiser will summon at Berlin during the week-end all the Sovereigns of the German Federal States to a Crown Council, before replying to President Wilson's Note.

Such a Conference is unique in the history of Germany.

## ALLIED CONFERENCE IN FRANCE.

—LONDON, Oct. 10.

The Press Bureau states that the Premier, Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Robert Cecil, with the Chief of the Imperial General Staff have returned from a conference in France with Mr. Clemenceau, Signor Orlando, M. Pichon, Baron Sonnino, and Allied Naval and Military Advisers.

## KAISER EXPECTED TO ABDICATE.

## PRINCE MAX'S PEACE OFFER OPPOSED BY KAISER.

—LONDON, Oct. 11.

A telegram received at London to-day states that a neutral from Germany declares that Prince Max's Peace Offer was made despite opposition by the Kaiser, who is expected to abdicate on the 12th.

The report is entirely unconfirmed officially.

## VISCOUNT GREY ON A LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

## BRITISH SUPPORT FOR PRESIDENT WILSON'S DECLARATIONS.

## FUNCTIONS OF THE LEAGUE.

—LONDON, Oct. 10.

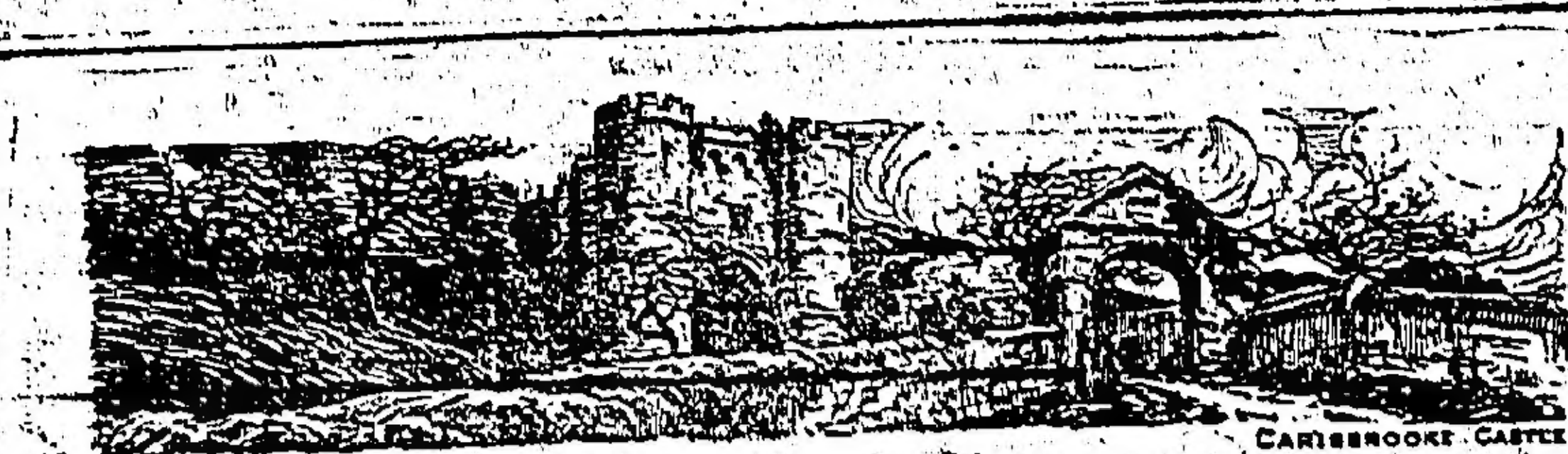
The greatest interest has been aroused in to-day's meeting at Westminster on the occasion of Viscount Grey's first public appearance, since he relinquished the post of Foreign Minister, in support of President Wilson's policy of a League of Nations. Mr. George Barnes, the Labour member of the War Cabinet, presided and there was a crowded and distinguished gathering.

Viscount Grey opened his speech by describing President Wilson's speech of September 27th as a remarkable appeal to the Allies to declare that they agreed with the President's interpretation of the war issues and the means whereby a settlement could be reached. The object of the meeting, he said, was to make it clear that we all agreed with President Wilson's statement—(Cheers.) He anticipated that the Premier, on behalf of the country, would furnish an authoritative answer to President Wilson, who asked for unity of purpose on the part of the Allies. He had no doubt that it would be forthcoming.

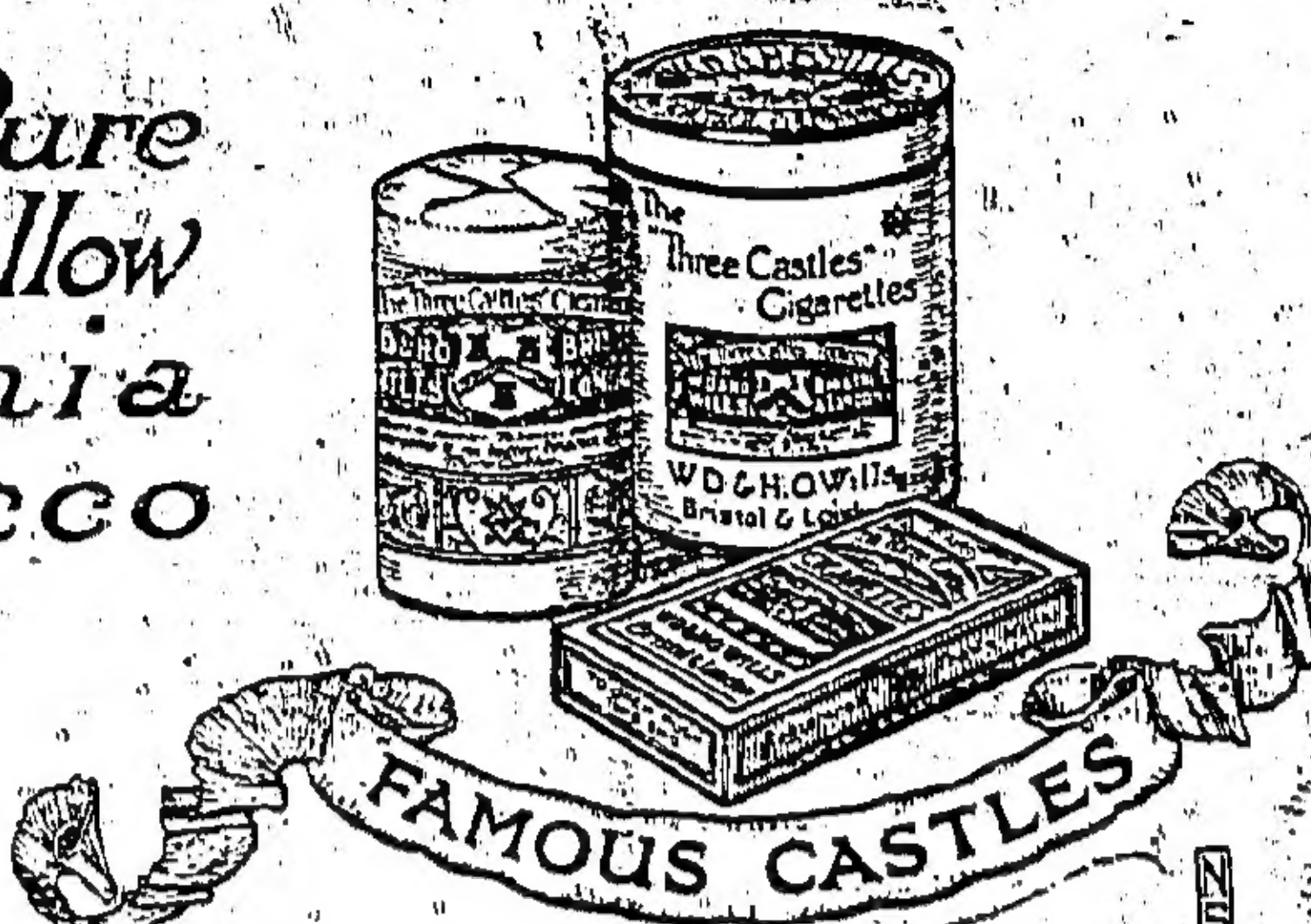
Referring to the present military situation, he declared that peace was within sight, but was not yet within reach. The moral of it was that we should cast off all controversial issues and untily support the Government, thus denying Germany any grounds for the desired stalemate, because Allied disunity at present could only prolong the war.

Viscount Grey described President Wilson's reply to the German overtures as both firm and wise. (Cheers.) We all approved of President Wilson's various declarations as regards the terms of peace. If Germany accepted them sincerely that would mark an advance, but all wanted to know what really is the seat of power in Germany as Chancellors had crossed the stage like transient embarrassed phantoms recently.

Moreover, we had to remember that the Reichstag July Peace Resolution was quickly followed because the German military situation was bettered by the Brest-Litovsk and Bucharest Treaties, by the open scouting and deriding of the Reichstag Resolution as something which had served its purpose.



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## LEAGUE OF NATIONS AND SOCIETIES.

Proceeding, Viscount Grey said two kinds of criticisms were made as regards the League of Nations. Some people supported a League in order to maintain the supremacy of a particular group of nations, others because the project might be used as a substitute for the successful termination of war. Viscount Grey, on behalf of the two, a League of Nations and of Societies, disclaimed both. A League could not be a substitute for victory but must arise from it. A League of Nations must be formed at peace. Public opinion was ripening and the Government was working upon the scheme in order to be prepared when peace arrived. The whole world after the war will be convinced that a repetition of a world war will be a crime and disaster to be avoided at all costs. This conviction will provide the motive power needed to make the League workable. At present our soldiers, who were very determined as regards no further war, would insist after the war upon setting up the machinery for a League of Nations.

## THE ECONOMIC BOYCOTT QUESTION.

Viscount Grey supported President Wilson's proposition of no economic boycott within the League. This permitted each State to settle its own fiscal question for itself, although, having decided upon it, the system must be applied equally to all members of the League. He advocated preserving the existing machinery as regards economic boycott for future contingencies, but the weapon should not be used before some covenant of the League was broken.

## QUESTION OF DISARMAMENT.

As regards disarmament, Viscount Grey outlined "how before the war Germany, year after year, forced the peace upon armaments expenditure. Therefore, it was a first condition, after the war that she must lead the way down hill—(Cheers.) There would be no talk of disarmament until the great armies of Germany were disbanded."

The Governments of all members of the League should be responsible for the quantities of armaments manufactured in their countries, even if privately manufactured for a Foreign Power. The question of armaments, however, at bedrock, rested on the sense of security which only a League could produce.

## THE INCLUSION OF GERMANY.

Continuing, he advocated the inclusion of Germany, but barred any nation that was insincere. Therefore, every participating Government must represent a free people whose heartily in favour of the League. The League should provide a force, acting as the International Police, in order to be prepared to deal with any small backward offending country.

The League might, moreover, help Labour, especially by giving a more official character to their International Conference, and also might assist less developed countries as the Maritime Customs Service is now helping China.

Such assistance was not forthcoming at present owing to international jealousies and fears of weaker countries needing help for ulterior designs.

Viscount Grey concluded by paying an eloquent tribute to the spirit of the young men who were giving their lives for the principles of Liberty and Freedom and appealing that those remaining after the war should live up to their heroic sacrifices.

The greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout the speech.

## THE VOICE OF LABOUR.

Mr. G. N. Barnes (Labour member of the War Cabinet) presiding at Viscount Grey's meeting, speaking as the representative of British Labour, said that Prussian militarism having decided to submit the destinies of mankind to the arbitrament of the physical contest of war, must proceed to the inevitable and right conclusion. That was not Jingoism. We did not wish to crash the German people. We were warring against a system which debased the German nation. A League of Nations was our main war-aim. If the war ended without it, Democracy was lost.

## SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL UNION OF RAILWAYMEN.

—LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas (Labour M.P. for Derby) has withdrawn his resignation of the Secretaryship of the National Union of Railwaymen.

## COMMENT ON THE SPEECH.

—LONDON, Oct. 11.

Viscount Grey's pronouncement on a League of Nations is unanimously approved.

The *Daily Telegraph*, referring to criticisms that the Allied Governments do not devote much thought to such a League, points out that Ministers are fully occupied with the war, but the Prime Minister has most strongly declared that he is a believer in the project. Lord Curzon has made a considered statement on behalf of the Government, favouring the League, while the *Daily Telegraph* believes that Lord Robert Cecil declared he would join no Government opposed to the realisation of this ideal. There have been many utterances by Ministers and political leaders to the same effect.

The *Daily Mail* says: "Viscount Grey did well to emphasise that the League is not a substitute for victory. It is the present great alliance is the germ of the League and there is no reason why the alliance should not devise machinery against malefactors."

## CHILDREN'S COLDS.

Why let the children rack their little bodies in such a distressing manner when you can so easily cure their colds with a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy? For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

## THE DEMAND FOR REPARATION.

## AMERICAN POLITICAL LEADER'S STRONG VIEWS.

## ALLIED ARMIES THE BEST DIPLOMATS.

—WASHINGTON, Oct. 11.

In the course of a spirited discussion in the Senate, the Republican leader, Senator Lodge, declared that some sort of reparation should be arranged before an armistice is granted to Germany. In retreating, her armies had burned countless villages and towns, besides taking hundreds into slavery, only to return, then after they have been infected with disease. For such things as well as for the loss of American ships and lives, reparation should be made. The best diplomats were the Allied armies.

## THE GREAT RETREAT.

## RETREATING GERMANS AEROPLANES OVERWHELM WITH BOMBS.

—PARIS, Oct. 10.

Yesterday's fighting was on a front of 42 kilometres, from the Senes to the Oise. Four armies, including one French army, were engaged. The fierceness of the troops was such that, despite his resistance, the enemy after mid-day had suddenly to retreat, and the pursuit began.

Dense formations of aeroplanes overwhelmed the Germans with bombs. Airmen declare that they had never had such targets since August.

(Continued on Page 3.)

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Patent Slip, No. 1, Kwai-ling	120'	20'	10'	10'	7'
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kwai-ling	120'	20'	10'	10'	7'
TALKOR-TSUI					
Campanella Dock	105'	30'	10'	10'	7'
ABELDON					
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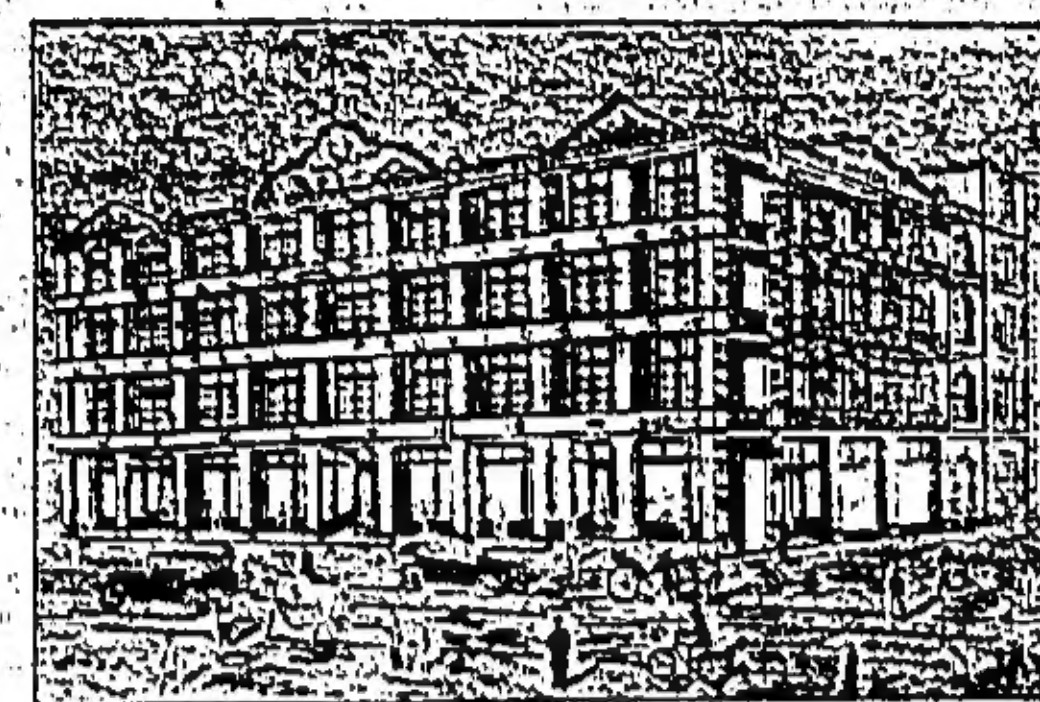
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KING 8

Owners of this fine eight-cylinder automobile are always proud of their car. Years of world-wide operation have proved its high mechanical excellence. An examination of the four handsome body models will demonstrate a luxury, style and comfort to satisfy the most exacting purchasers. Don't order a car till you investigate the King.

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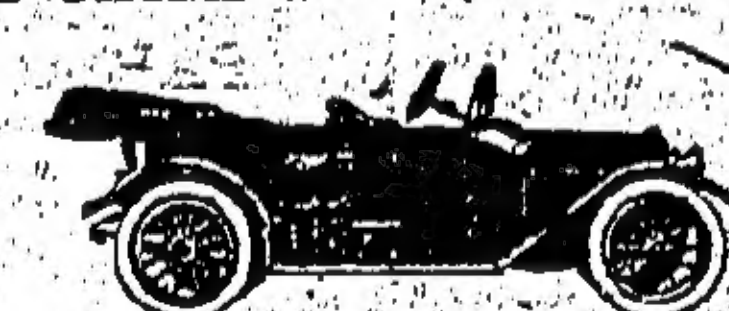
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PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (on account of the concerned),

ON

**WEDNESDAY,**

the 16th Oct., 1918, commencing at

2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 4,

Des Vaux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street.

Bedsprings, Pillow Cases, Tray Cloths,

Table Covers, Table Centres, Dressing

Table Covers, Single and Double Plain

and Embroidered Sheets, White Satin

Quilts, Pure Linen Damask Serviettes,

Bath Towels, Turkish Towels, Glass

Cloths, &c., &c., &c.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 9, 1918.

820

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (on account of the concerned),

ON

**WEDNESDAY,**

the 16th Oct., 1918, commencing at

2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 4,

Des Vaux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD

FURNITURE, BRASS MOUNTED AND

TEAKWOOD TWIN BEDSTEADS,

CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.,

AND AN ASSORTMENT OF

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

Household—

Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs (new),

Folding Card Tables, Upholstered Suites,

&c., &c., Bedroom Furniture, comprising

Brass Twin Bedsteads, Teak Twin Bed-

steads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggons,

Extension Dining Tables and Chairs,

Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dinner

Servants' Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking

Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath

Room Utensils, Sundry Electro-Plated

Ware.

Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood

and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood

Furniture, including large Blackwood

Screens, Side Tables, Chairs, Cabinets,

&c., &c., Engravings, Pictures, Kinkosan

and Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tennis Rackets

and Net, Several Carpets new and

second-hand.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).

Terms—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 9, 1918.

821

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. F. W. Smith & Co., Chefoo, to sell by Public Auction,

ON

**SATURDAY,**

the 19th October, 1918, commencing at

11 a.m., and continuing at 2.30 p.m.,

at their Sales Rooms, No. 4,

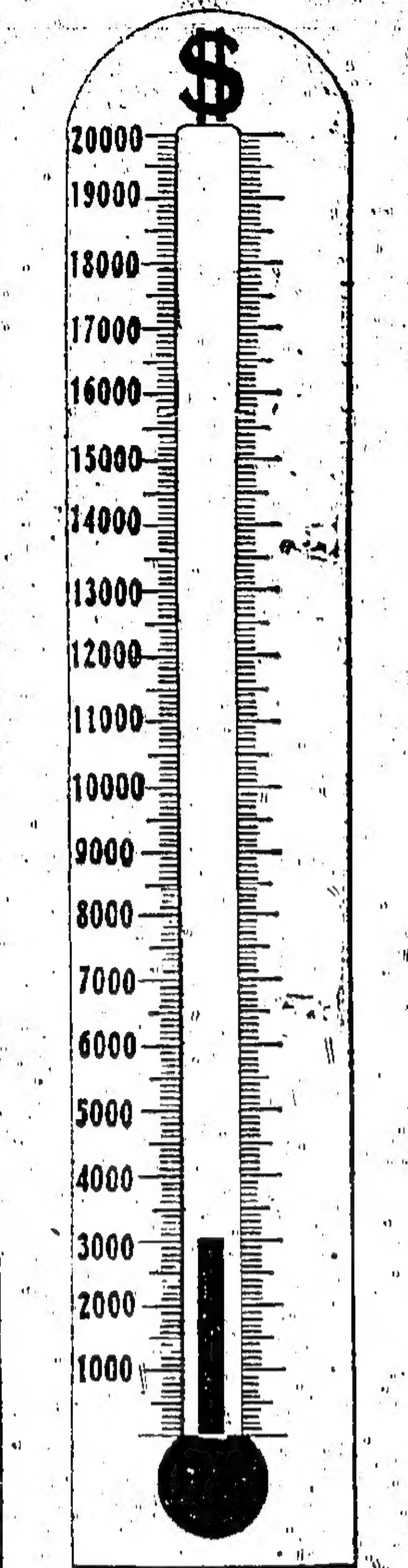
Des Vaux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street.

A large and valuable consignment of

TABLE LINEN, DRAWN THREAD

## INTIMATIONS LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND



Subscriptions received—LAST YEAR by Lady May previous to "OUR DAY" amounted to \$13,861.00 and it is hoped that subscriptions this year will exceed \$20,000. All subscriptions will be acknowledged in the newspapers and the thermometer altered to show the amounts received to date. It is hoped that residents in the ports of South China, who will be unable to visit Hongkong on "OUR DAY" will avail themselves of this opportunity to subscribe to the fund through this medium. All subscribers will receive a special rose.

Subscriptions should be addressed:  
LADY MAY'S ROSE FUND,  
Government House,  
Hongkong.



## PRISONERS OF WAR

Would you like to be a Prisoner of War. Think of the sufferings of these poor lads on your account and buy tickets in the

Hongkong St. Andrew's Society

**WAR BOND DRAWING**

31st December, 1918.

Tickets on sale at all Banks, Hotels, Clubs and Stores.

**AUCTION.**

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (on account of the concerned),

ON

**SATURDAY,**

the 19th October, 1918, at 11 a.m.,

at their Sales Rooms, No. 4,

Des Vaux Road, Corner of

Ice House Street.

Ten Pieces, each 10 yards double width,

FINEST EMBROIDERED PRESS

MATERIAL (Organdie Flouncings)

Direct from Belgium.

Terms—Cash.

**HUGHES & HOUGH,**

Auctioneers.

Hongkong, Oct. 9, 1918.

822

## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 2.)

### THE NEW TURKISH CABINET.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 11.—A message from Berlin, confirming the resignation of the Turkish Cabinet in the German Press, states the ex-Minister of War, Ismet Pasha, has succeeded Enver Pasha and Ahmed Risyay has been appointed Foreign Minister.

### THE BRITISH FRONT.

#### THE SELLE RIVER CROSSED.

#### AMERICANS TAKE VAUX ANDIGNY AND ST. SOUPLLET.

London, Oct. 11, 1.53 p.m.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports—

The Americans completed the capture of Vaux Andigny and St. Souplet on the evening of the 10th.

The British crossed the Selle river north of Le Cateau, in the eastern portions of which fighting is still proceeding.

We reached the outskirts of St. Vaast and St. Aubert. We took a few prisoners in the village of Hem-lez-lez, north of Cambrai.

We progressed north of the Scarpe in the direction of Melleze Quethin and also east of Sallamunes and the north bank of Haudeculle Canal, east of Lens.

BRITISH MAKE RAPID PROGRESS.

#### ADVANCE NEAR LENS.

#### LE CATEAU CAPTURED.

London, Oct. 10.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports—

We resumed our advance at dawn on the whole battle-front, rapidly progressing at all points, despite the efforts of the enemy's rearguard to hold us up.

We are approaching the large woods east of Bonain and have entered Vaux Andigny.

North of that place, we reached the general line of Selle river from St. Souplet to the neighbourhood of Solesmes, and captured Le Cateau.

West of Solesmes, we captured Avesnes, Rieux and Mont St. Martin.

West of the Canal-de-Lescout we have taken Estrun.

In the towns and villages captured to-day a number of civilians were found, including 2,600 at Coudry.

South-east of Lens we further progressed and captured Rouvry.

### KING'S MESSAGE TO SIR DOUGLAS HAIG.

LONDON, Oct. 10.

H.M. The King has sent the following message to Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig:—

"The magnificent advance of the Armies under your command, powerfully supported by our American comrades, and opposed by a retreating but stubborn foe, and against the most formidable defences which human ingenuity and strength could devise, fills me with admiration, pride and gratitude.

"These sentiments will be shared by the people of my Empire and in their name, from my heart, I congratulate you and all ranks."

## BANK

### THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

(TAIWANESE).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL EXTERNAL CHARTER, 1899.

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NAOKIYO TANAGITA, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 4, Des Vaux Road.

Hongkong, May 1, 1918.

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## HURRIED ENEMY RETIREMENT.

### CIVILIANS GREET BRITISH.

### BRITISH AVOIDING A PITCHED BATTLE TOWARDS LILLE.

London, Oct. 11.

Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing last evening says:—

"The enemy retirement was so hurried that even civilians were not removed from the captured villages. Clery was thus found to be full of inhabitants, who greeted us with 'Les Anglais' with such pent-up emotions that many a sturdy Tommy was well nigh overwhelmed by this tendency. Our progress is parallel to the Le Cateau road. Thus we are elongating the salient eastwards without a corresponding extension northwards. I believe this is strategically deliberate, and should be considered in conjunction with the situation around Lille.

We are apparently avoiding a pitched battle towards Lille, which will give the Germans an excuse for wantonly devastating the great manufacturing district.

In Flanders the sudden ground 'restraining' movements, but the enemy are in such a most uncomfortable plight in the clay plains that they may probably not attempt to remain in the present positions long.

### THE FRENCH FRONT.

#### ENEMY STILL PURSUED.

#### NUMEROUS VILLAGES TAKEN.

London, Oct. 11, 1.5 a.m.

A French communiqué states:—

East of St. Quentin our troops, closely maintaining contact, continued to pursue the enemy, whose rearguards are resisting severely.

We advanced six kilometres at certain points and carried our lines to the east of Seboncourt, the outskirts of Bernoville, east of Montigny-sur-Arrounne, and Demot.

We occupied numerous villages including Fieulaine, Neuville, Eigny, Chailion-sur-Oise, and Thénelles.

Farther east we attacked strongly north of Berry-au-Bac and gained ground, taking prisoners.

In Champagne the enemy, exhausted by the incessant and severe fighting since September 26th on the front of the Fourth Army, began this morning to retreat in the direction of the Aisne.

Our infantry are hustling the enemy rearguards, who are attempting to arrest our advance.

We passed the villages of Liry, Monthois and Challerange and reached the outskirts of Mont St. Martin and St. Morel.

Farther on the right we crossed the Aisne, opposite Tarnes, which we hold.

We occupied the station of Grandpre, where numerous prisoners were taken. Despite the fog of the 9th, our observing aeroplanes made numerous reconnaissances far into the enemy territory. Great concentrations of troops were reported and were attacked by massed squadrons of aeroplanes who dropped 33 tons of bombs and fired thousands of cartridges with most successful results on troops and convoys.

During these operations 21 enemy machines were brought down.

The fog was more dense at night, when only 54 tons of bombs were dropped on various stations.

### STEADY PROGRESS BY THE FRENCH.

London, Oct. 11.

A French communiqué states:—

During the night we maintained everywhere contact with the enemy whose retirements continued at different points along the front.

North of the Aisne we occupied and advanced beyond Mhivy, Moulins-en-Laonnois.

Italian troops reached south Courtecon and Chemin-de-Dames, which we hold as far as the heights of Cerny-en-Laonnois.

In Champagne we gained a footing at various points on the north bank of the Sappe between St. Etienne and Boul-sur-Sappe, also at Varmerville, Vaudette and St. Vast.

Further east we are pursuing the retreating enemy. We carried Serdis, Point St. Martin and Corbon.

### AMERICAN FRONT.

#### SEVERAL FIGHTING ON MEUSE.

#### TWO BATTALION STAFFS CAPTURED.

London, Oct. 11, 4.15 a.m.

An American communiqué states:—

On the right bank of the Meuse the French fighting with the First American Army, continued to advance, and bravely withstood counterattacks. The heights east of Birry have been cleared of the enemy.

On the left of the Meuse, we started 'Cote-Dame-Maria,' after severe fighting.

## Further west the enemy has been driven from the Argonne Forest and we reached the line of Somme-Meuse-Chievres, and are opposite Grandegré.

We took 1,000 prisoners, including two complete battalion staffs.

### GERMANS EVACUATING CHEMIN-DES-DAMES.

London, Oct. 11.

Reuter's Agency learns that the Germans are evacuating the Chemin des-Dames under the pressure of our converging attacks from the west and from the south.

### GERMAN REPORT.

London, Oct. 11.

A German wireless official report states:—

Newly arrived troops are in fighting contact with the French and Serbians south of Nish.

A wireless German official report states:—

Between St. Etienne, and the Aisne we withdrew to positions on both sides of Grandpre and the north bank of the Aisne.

The Americans, attacking with strong forces throughout the day between Sivery and Hautmont Wood, were beaten back in bitter fighting.

### RETREATING ENEMY BOMBED BY AVIATORS.

#### CONFUSION AND DESTRUCTION IN GERMAN RANKS.

#### 30 AEROPLANES BROUGHT DOWN.

London, Oct. 10.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, reporting on aviation, says:—

Our low-fliers with bombs and machine-gun fire caused destruction and confusion in the columns of the retreating enemy.

We bombed the railway junctions at Mons, Valenciennes and Lille, securing direct hits on the permanent way.

A total of 33 tons of bombs were dropped.

German aeroplanes were active and there was considerable fighting.

We shot down 21 aeroplanes and drove down nine out of control.

Nine British machines are missing. Nightflying was impossible.

### METZ-SABLON BOMBED.

London, Oct. 10.

The Press Bureau states:—

An independent force on the morning of the 9th heavily bombed the Metz-Sablon railways.

A direct hit was secured on two trains and nineteen hits on workshops, sidings and railway lines.

All our machines returned.

### THE MILITARY SITUATION REVIEWED.

London, Oct. 10.

The first part of the following review was not to hand when we went to press:—

The British Armies since August 8th have engaged and defeated more than eighty German divisions, many two or three times over, culminating in the great blow on October 8th from which they will have difficulty in recovering. The number of German divisions on the West Front is now reduced to 183. There are also seven Austrian divisions there.

The Germans have withdrawn large numbers of troops from Finland and from Poland. All danger to the Murman railway and coast have been removed. The situation of the Czech-Slovak troops, however, remains serious. It is hoped that the newly All-Russian Government which has been established at Ufa will be able to secure co-ordination of effort on the part of those Russians who are co-operating with the Czechs.

The situation in both Poland and Ukraine is menacing for the Germans, owing to the growing hostility



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for friends at home at  
Xmas Time

## OUR PHOTO CALENDAR

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all the year round.

Your friends will value it.

PRICE \$2.50

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HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE No. 16.

### "ST. ANDREW'S FAIR."

30th NOVEMBER, 1918.

A LADIES STALL will again be arranged in connection with St. Andrew's Fair, and all Scottish Women willing to assist are invited to attend a meeting to be held at the Hongkong Hotel on TUESDAY, the 18th inst., at 11.30 A.M.

ALICE DYER.

Hongkong, Oct. 8, 1918.

### ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club House, North Point, on TUESDAY, 18th October, 1918, at 5.30 P.M.

Business: To receive the Reports and Accounts for the period ended 31st August, 1918. To elect Officers for the ensuing year, and other General Business.

NOTE—A Luncheon for the convenience of Members will leave Queen's Statue Pier at 5 p.m. on the 18th inst.

By Order,

R. E. MACDOUGALL,

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Hongkong, Oct. 13, 1918.

### HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all Transactions of Shares made for December Settlement will be negotiated on MONDAY, 23rd December, 1918, instead of Friday, 27th December, as previously advertised.

By Order of the Committee.

E. M. RAYMOND,

Secretary.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, Oct. 10, 1918.

### MINISTERING CHILDREN'S LEAGUE.

Nov. 2nd.—SATURDAY.—Nov. 2nd.

THE ANNUAL BAZAAR under the auspices of the above League, will be held by kind permission in the grounds of Government House, on SATURDAY, November 2nd.

The proceeds as formerly, will be devoted to Local Charities for Children, the "Ottomah" Cots, Surrey, and Naval and Military Funds for Orphans.

Hongkong, Oct. 8, 1918.

### SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

All Departments of the above are now Open after extensive repairs.

Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room (two tables), Restaurant, Concert Hall and Meeting Room.

Sleeping Accommodation—83 Cabins and 70 Beds in Dormitories.

All men of the Mercantile Marine, H.M. Navy and Army are welcome to use the Institute. Managers—MRS. ALLEN, REV. W. T. FEATHERSTONE, Acting Chaplain and Secretary.

### VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.

84, Des Voeux Road Central.

Telephone No. 2667.

We guarantee the quality of our bread and cakes.

We use the highest grade of materials in their manufacture.

### "PREMO CAMERA"

\$1.50 each.

TAKES WONDERFUL PICTURE.

A. TACK & CO.,

26, Des Voeux Road Central.

comment on President Wilson's Note of inquiry that while readiness is shown to evacuate occupied territory on the West, there is great reluctance to concede the demand so far as it relates to the East. Why?

The reason is plain. The motive of the German request for an armistice is to save the proud German army from the debacle which is clearly threatened by the Allied pressure on the Western Front. Nine German Armies, we are told in the cables, are in peril of disaster. Germany would be only too glad of an armistice now which would enable her to withdraw her armies from France and Belgium, without molestation, back into Germany. There is nothing in President Wilson's "Fourteen Terms" about a laying down of arms by the invaders before they evacuate.

The armistice, however, is not yet granted. Now that President Wilson has got the answer to his inquiries, he will proceed to discuss the question of an armistice with the Allies. Will they all be prepared to grant an armistice simply on the basis of the acceptance of the "Fourteen Terms" as "the foundation of a permanent peace of justice," with the possibility—may the likelihood—of finding after Germany has retired her armies into German territory that we have not been speaking the same language of agreement?

Germany must be punished for the crimes she has committed. That must be an essential part of the Peace Settlement. Mr. LANSING, in the speech reported in the cables to-day, agrees. But there is not a word about punishment in the whole of the "Fourteen Terms"—and unless we get some guarantee before granting an armistice that Germany's arch criminals shall receive due punishment, and that full reparation shall be made for the wanton destruction which is being caused by the retreating armies, we shall not secure it afterwards, except by a resumption of the war. Mr. LANSING's idea is, apparently, that the rectification of these frightful wrongs will be secured at the Peace Conference. That seems doubtful, if Germany's armies are allowed to march back to Germany with any semblance of the honours of war—the honours of a drawn battle—for that is how it would be represented in Germany. It is not to be supposed that the Allies will consent to an armistice without guarantees that the malefactors will receive due punishment, and the injured peoples due compensation for the ravages they have suffered at the hands of invaders without the justification of military necessity. If the disaster which is threatening the German armies on the Western front materialises before an armistice is granted, it will facilitate the negotiation of such an armistice and Peace Settlement as we desire. Let it not be forgotten that while Herr ENCKEN is telling the world that "Militarism is for ever ended in Germany," the new CHANCELLOR a week ago plainly told the world that such is not the case.

The principles for which we are fighting have been vindicated by the definite acceptance by the Germanic Powers of President Wilson's "Fourteen Terms." It is now of supreme importance to know whether our enemies and ourselves are "speaking the same language of agreement." President Wilson, in his speech of September 27th, referred to what happened at Brest-Litovsk and Bukharest, after the passing of the Reichstag "No Annexations, No Indemnities" Resolution as convincing proof that our enemies do not speak the same language of agreement. We cannot distinguish between the Reichstag and Junkerdom in Germany. The Reichstag which passed the Peace resolution embodying the principles of "no annexation and no indemnities" has not protested against the violation of its resolution by the Treaties made at Brest-Litovsk and Bukharest. President Wilson has asked: How can we come to terms with a nation which observes no covenants and accepts no principle, but force? That is what we still want to know.

### LOCAL STEAMERS IN COLLISION.

S.S. LOONG SANG HITS S.S. WING SANG.

A collision occurred, this morning, between the S.S. Loong Sang and the S.S. Wing Sang whilst they were entering the Harbour. Both ships belong to the Indo-China Navigation Co.

The exact circumstances of the accident cannot at present be stated but it appears that the S.S. Loong Sang from Manila and the S.S. Wing Sang, from Shanghai, were entering the channel, this morning, when the collision occurred. Fortunately no damage to cargo has been sustained and the damage to the ships, considering their size, cannot be said to be serious.

The Wing Sang has several plates on the starboard quarter badly indented from the fall of about three inches above the water line where a plate is bolted about two feet long and about eight inches broad. The fall has been torn away for about a couple of yards and a certain amount of damage to fittings has occurred. The vessel will have to be docked here for repairs.

It is understood that the damage to the Loong Sang is slight.

### NEWS OF THE DAY.

#### LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The Manila Observatory at 1 p.m. to-day reported cyclone or typhoon E. of the northern Visayas or south-eastern Luzon, moving N.W.

The Manila Observatory last night reported a cyclone or typhoon E. of the northern Visayas or south-eastern Luzon, direction unknown.

Dr. Morrison, Political Adviser to the Chinese Government, has had an interview with Dr. Wu Ting-fang at Canton. Dr. Morrison is stated to be "investigating the South-Western political situation."

An amusing explanation was given by a man who was charged at the Magistracy this morning with stealing two baskets of nails from the Kowloon godown. His plea was that he carried the baskets away so that nobody else would steal them. He was fined \$7 or 14 days' hard labour.

Yesterday was the Cheung Yung festival. The day being Sunday and the weather gloriously fine, great crowds "ascended on high" to Victoria Peak. The Peak tram cars ran a ten-minute service throughout the day and were invariably crowded both up and down, while streams of people did the pilgrimage on foot.

Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe this morning discharged a Chinaman, described as an accountant in a Chinese firm, who was charged at the Magistracy with snatching \$63 in notes from a man in Queen's Road Central. The defendant said he was near a shop when some one came up to him and said, "This is the man" and arrested him. He said he was quite innocent.

The Captain Butler, late of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, who is mentioned as being among the saved in the disaster to the *Hirano Maru*, is an invalided officer who was on his way to Hongkong to relieve Mr. F. W. S. Evans of Messrs. Caldwell, Macgregor and Co., to allow of his going into training for active service.

A fracas took place yesterday on a tramcar between a postman and a conductor near Cantonway Bay. The postman said he was entitled to a free ride and so refused to pay the fare. After an altercation he agreed to do so, but when he arrived at his destination the postman collected three men and assaulted the conductor. He was brought up this morning at the Magistracy and fined \$10 and bound over.

Dr. N. Bradley of the Church Missionary Society, who has spent a year doing Red Cross work in Russia in the Moscow District, has arrived in the Colony. During his stay in Russia word was received that the French Government, through the Governor General of Tonkin, had awarded him the Chevalier de Legion d'Honneur for services in taking over the French Military Hospital in Peking, and for his work on behalf of the Allied cause in publishing at his own expense a newspaper in the vernacular in the Peking district. Associated with Dr. Bradley's name is that of the English Protestant Mission in Peking.

#### NEW K.C.C. GROUND.

The new ground of the Kowloon Cricket Club was formally opened on Saturday afternoon in the presence of a large gathering of members and their friends.

Mr. R. E. Lisdell, the vice-President of the Club, in declaring the new ground open, referred to the good work done by Mr. Richmond and the sub-committee in connection with the laying out of the new area and the arrangements connected with the work. After the ceremony the guests enjoyed games of bowls and tennis, refreshments being served in the meantime. The new ground, is excellently well laid out in two sections; one for tennis and one for bowls, and there is sufficient room for additions when required.

AN AID TO DIGESTION. WHEN you have a fullness and weight in the stomach after eating, you may know that you have eaten too much and should take one of Chamberlain's Tablets, to aid your digestion. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

### TELEGRAMS.

#### THE PEACE QUESTION.

#### PRESIDENT WILSON'S REPLY.

#### RUMOURS OF KAISER'S INTENDING ABDICATION.

#### FUTURE OF HOUSE OF HOHENZOLLERN UNCERTAIN.

So far there has been practically no German newspaper comment on President Wilson's reply, but there are indications that President Wilson's query regarding who is really ruling Germany is forcing a big issue in Berlin.

May be it is a mere coincidence that rumours of the Kaiser's intending abdication should synchronise with the summoning of a council of German monarchs, but if the Emperor intends to abdicate, such a council would be an almost necessary preliminary.

The important and well-informed Centre Party newspaper, the *Germania*, in this connection makes a significant observation: "Nothing is more uncertain at this moment than the future of the House of Hapsburg and also of another House."

Herr Harden, in an interview, speaks of the coming of a "New Germany" which will do penance for its own wrongs, but not for the sins of the few.

#### SWEDISH COMMENT.

#### WILL FORCE THE ISSUE IN GERMANY.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Swedish comment on President Wilson's reply is hopeful that it will force the issue in Germany, ending in peace.

M. Branting dwells upon the necessity of the new German Government facing the issue involved in President Wilson's aforementioned query.

#### GERMAN REPLY DRAFTED.

#### FAIR-REACHING ADVANCES TO PEACE.

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 12.

The Berlin semi-official *Norddeutsche Allgemeine* says: "The answer to President Wilson's Note has been finished and will be handed to Switzerland to-morrow and simultaneously published."

The journal understands that the answer makes far-reaching advances, and it is hoped that the discussions between Germany and President Wilson will result in a durable peace for the whole world.

#### GERMAN PRESS SPECULATIONS.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 12.

The *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* answers President Wilson's questions, by saying that the Government and the Reichstag have unreservedly accepted President Wilson's entire programme as a basis for peace, and the aim of further deliberations is to reach a compromise upon the practical details. It declares that the evacuations demanded are not impossible, providing it is guaranteed that Belgium will not again become the theatre of war.

The *Germania* believes that peace is dawning but declares that "Germany's possessions must be guaranteed to us." The *Tageblatt* says: "It must be made absolutely clear that the old and new authorities are agreed in every step taken."

The *Vorwaerts* regards the prospects of peace as "favourable but warns its readers against impatient expectations." The *Vossische Zeitung* says more was not expected and both sides have adopted a more appropriate and businesslike tone.

BASLE, Oct. 12.

The *Frankfurt Gazette* says: "Germany's reply to President Wilson has been drafted in principle and will probably be despatched on Saturday evening. It is believed it adheres to President Wilson's demands."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* inquires if the demanded evacuations include the Eastern occupied territories and alleges that Poland has requested the continuance of the German occupation and doubts the Baltic Provinces will do the same.

### THE GERMAN REPLY TO THE WILSON NOTE.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

A wireless German official statement says:—The German Government has replied to President Wilson as follows:—The German Government has accepted the terms laid down by President Wilson in his address of January 8th and subsequent addresses on the foundation of a permanent peace of justice.

Consequently, its object in entering into discussions would be only to agree upon the practical details of the application of these terms.

The German Government believes that the Governments of the Powers associated with the United States also adopt the position stated by President Wilson in his address. [The message is incomplete.]

#### HERR ERZBERGER INTERVIEWED.

#### "MILITARISM IN GERMANY" ENDED FOR EVER.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

A German official wireless message states:—

Herr Erzberger, in an interview, said the new Government's first steps have been to subordinate the military power to civil control. The War Minister, General von Stein, and two Commanding Generals who were considered to embody Militarism, have been removed and the Commanding Generals of the interior have been ordered to submit their decisions to the local civil authorities. Militarism in Germany has been ended for ever.

#### "IF GERMAN MILITARISM IS SUPPLANTED—"

LONDON, Oct. 12.

As regards Herr Erzberger's interview in which he emphatically declared that Militarism was for ever removed from Germany and has been supplanted by civilian control, it may be pointed out that Herr Erzberger and his associates consequently must assume the direct responsibility of the *Leinster* crime and all similar ruthlessness in the future.

#### THE ENEMY ALLIANCE

#### WARNING TO GERMANY.

#### IF GERMANY FAILS—

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Reuter's Agency learns from authoritative sources that Austria, Hungary and Turkey have informed Germany that they may be compelled to take separate action if Germany, in concert with her allies, is unable to come to terms with the Entente Powers.

#### TURKEY JOINS THE PEACE SEEKERS.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

Reuter learns that there is reason to believe that Turkey has approached President Wilson with a view to peace.

#### THE FUTURE PEACE TREATY.

#### FRIGHTFUL WRONGS MUST NOT BE FORGOTTEN.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.

Mr. Lansing, Secretary of State, in a significant speech declared that strict justice and common good must be the underlying motives of those charged with the drafting of the Peace Treaty, and stern justice must be tempered with mercy. But the authors of the frightful wrongs committed should not be forgotten when balancing the account, because mercy which destroys justice is as un-Christian as stern justice without mercy.

#### THE DEFECTION OF BULGARIA.

#### GERMANY EXPLAINS OFFER.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 12.

It transpires that Germany on September 23rd offered Bulgaria the entire Dobruja as a last desperate effort to prevent the defection. A message from Sofia officially explains that the offer could not have saved the hopeless situation on the Macedonian front.

#### GENERAL LUDENDORFF SUMMONED TO BERLIN.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 12.

General Ludendorff was today summoned to Berlin.

### THE BALKANS.

#### FURTHER ADVANCE BY SERBS AND FRENCH.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

A Serbian official message states:—Despite a strong resistance, we reached the right bank of the Toltiza river and the massif of Solitevitza on the right bank of the Morava river. French cavalry advanced as far as Babovitsa.

Our cavalry occupied Zimopotok. We took many prisoners and three field-guns.

#### AUSTRIANS EVACUATE PRIZREN AND PRISTINA.

#### GERMANS ENGAGED WITH SERBIANS.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

A wireless Austrian official message states:—We evacuated Prizren and Pristina. On the heights northward of Leskovec the Germans were engaged with the Serbians.

Behind the army front there were frequent engagements with enemy bands.

#### KING CONGRATULATES GENERAL MILNE.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Press Bureau states that the King has sent the following message to General Milne:—"I congratulate you and all ranks on the brilliant success in concert with our Allies, resulting in the surrender of the Bulgarian Army. I fully realise the hardships of the unfavourable climate which has rendered the service of the troops especially arduous and therefore more praiseworthy."

#### BIG GERMAN FORCES NEAR NISH.

#### ENEMY FLEEING BEFORE FRENCH.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

A French Eastern communiqué states:—The Allies continued to progress northwards.

The Serbians are in contact south of Nish with big German forces including Alpine Corps units. After heavy fighting the Serbians reached the river Toplica, 15 kilometres south of Nish, capturing prisoners and three guns.

The French forces occupied Pristina and advanced far beyond in pursuit of the enemy who is fleeing towards Mitrovitsa.

#### SERBIA FORGIVES BULGARIA.

#### RECTIFICATION OF THE FRONTIER.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Serbian Premier, interviewed by Reuter's Agency, said Serbia needed a very slight rectification of her frontier to safeguard the railways to Rumania and Salonika, but Serbia and other Balkan States were willing to forgive the Bulgars for oppressing their peoples.

#### BULGAR C-IN-C. RECALLED TO SOFIA.

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 11.

A message from Sofia says General Jekoff, the Bulgarian Commander-in-Chief, receiving medical treatment at Vienna, has been recalled to Sofia.

#### HUNGARIAN PREMIER RESIGNS.

LONDON, Oct. 12.

A message from Vienna says the Hungarian Premier, Dr. Wekerle, has resigned.

#### HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE.

Two matches in the League were played on Saturday afternoon, viz. Kowloon Cricket Club versus the Royal Engineers and the Chinese Recreation Club versus Craigswater Cricket Club.

In the former Kowloon secured an easy victory over the R.E., winning by 113 runs. In the latter the Chinese secured the victory by 18. Both teams showed very indifferent form, but since neither side was at full strength this no doubt accounted for the low scoring.

#### DIPHTHERIA—HOW IT MAY BE AVOIDED.

DIPHTHERIA is usually contracted when the child has a cold. The cold prepares the child's system for the reception and development of the diphtheria germs. When there are cases of diphtheria in the neighbourhood children that have colds should be kept at home and off the street until they are well. Give them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and they will not have to remain at home long. It also cleans out the culture buds, which form in a child's throat when it has a cold and diminishes the risk of contracting diphtheria. For the best of all Chamberlain's Cough Remedy.



## TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

## THE GREAT BATTLE.

THE NEW BRITISH LINE.  
A MOST IMPORTANT ADVANCE.

LONDON, Oct. 11. Reuter learns that the British advance, north of the Somme, passed the Drocourt-Quenest line and reached the railway from Lens to Douai. In the neighbourhood of Beaumont and Quiry and due east of Lens it reached Henin and Liebaert.

The enemy appears to be falling back to a line immediately before Douai. Eastwards of Cambrai we captured the village of St. Aubert. This is most important because we are here under seven miles from the main enemy lateral line of communication from Lille to Valenciennes and Arras. It is also the main trunk line behind the whole German front, the severance of which would have the most far-reaching effects.

## A SIGNIFICANT GERMAN ARMY ORDER.

## "ALL HIGHEST" TREATED WITH DISRESPECT.

LONDON, Oct. 11. Reuter's Correspondent at British Headquarters, telegraphing today, says:—

During the night we pushed on steadily east and north of Cambrai, straightening the sharp salient into a good regular front.

A significant German Army Order which has been captured states that the "All Highest" had noticed with displeasure the increasing demoralization and disrespect shown towards him by the German soldiers and the people of towns and villages through which he had been passing.

The belief is current among German soldiers that peace has already been signed. They profess surprise that we are still attacking.

Four thousand civilians were liberated in Bohain. They were without food for three days, probably due to the military situation rather than deliberate intent.

The fires at Cambrai have been got under.

The weather is dull and dry and further heavy campaigning is quite practicable.

## THE AMERICAN FRONT.

## VIOLENT BATTLE ON THE MEUSE.

## FRENCH AND AMERICAN ADVANCE UNSTEMMED.

LONDON, Oct. 12, 8.30 a.m. An American communiqué states:—

On both sides of the Meuse, violent counter-attacks failed to stem the advance of the French and American Divisions. We took Molleville Farm, north of Bois-de-Consenavoye, and passed through Bois-de-Ferrière and are before the villages of Landres-et-St. George's and St. Turin, which is in flames.

The American Army Corps, operating with the British, fought over ten miles, through the enemy's defensive system and have taken 1,900 prisoners since the 5th.

To-day this Corps took Escautfort, St. Benin and St. Souplet. The First American Army have taken 9,000 prisoners since the 8th, of which the French units took 2,300.

## THE FRENCH FRONT.

## VOULZERS TAKEN BY FRENCH.

LONDON, Oct. 12, 4.40 p.m. A French communiqué states:—

We entered Vouziers this morning. We continued to progress along the whole of the Champagne front.

We hold the general line of the river Retourne and the road from Pauvres to Vouziers.

## AERIAL ACTIVITIES.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Press Bureau states:—

The Independent Air Force, last night, despite mist, attacked railways at Thionville, Metzablon and Metiers, blast furnaces at Rombach and an aerodrome at Frexaty.

All our machines returned.

## BITTER FIGHTING ON THE SUIPPE.

## BRILLIANT ATTACK BY ITALIANS.

## NUMEROUS POINTS CAPTURED.

LONDON, Oct. 12, 3.30 a.m. A French communiqué states:—

Before our incessant attacks the enemy was compelled to abandon on a front of 30 kilometres all the positions which he had been defending for several days north of the Suippe and the Amnes rivers.

Preceded by cavalry, which were pressing on the heels of the enemy rearguards, our infantry, overcoming the resistance of machine-guns, charged and delayed their march and have during the day advanced to some points for ten kilometres, taking prisoners and capturing material.

We crossed the Suippe and captured Berticourt, Aumencourt-le-Grand, Bazancourt, Isles-sur-Suippe, and St. Etienne-sur-Suippe.

The whole of the enemy's first positions north of the Suippe are in our hands.

We advanced beyond Grand and Usages Wood, advancing into the wooded region west of Mesnil and Le Pince in the direction of the Retourne river, which we reached between Hondelcourt and Sault St. Rémy.

Further east we occupied the villages of Assenon, Lanouville, Courroy, Machault, Contreuve, St. Morel, and Savigny-sur-Aisne.

Continuing our progress, we reached the outskirts of Bégnicourt, Vile-sur-Retourne, Mont St. Rémy and Ste. Marie, three kilometres south-west of Vouziers.

On the Chemin-des-Dames the Italians, co-operating with the French, brilliantly continued to advance, notwithstanding resistance. They occupied Vendresse, Trignon, Courtecon, Cussy-et-Gieny, Jumigny and Paisy wood, and reached Chemin-des-Dames, in the direction of Ailles. Numerous fresh killed by the enemy were reported in the villages in the Oise Valley and the (Château) region, attesting to the systematic intention of the Germans to destroy everything before the retreat.

## ENEMY EVACUATING CHEMIN-DES-DAMES.

LONDON, Oct. 12. On the whole front from the Soissons-Leon Road to Grandpre, the enemy is retreating. He is evacuating Chemin-des-Dames and is being closely followed up by French and Italians.

Further east, the French crossed the Suippe at numerous points, the enemy similarly retreating here. General Gouraud's Army, in Champagne, captured Machault, creating an enormous bulge, comprising five miles of ground. Since the morning the enemy has been falling back towards Vouziers. The enemy is still holding up to the St. Gobain massif and we have not yet located the new line east of Le Cateau.

Reuter's forecasts of considerable alterations affecting the whole face of the battle front are now definitely in progress and are so far-reaching that it is difficult to say where the movement will stop.

## ADVANCE CONTINUES ON ALL FRONTS.

LONDON, Oct. 11. Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing this afternoon, states:—

The advance continues on all fronts. This morning, General Gouraud's Army, which was checked for days by a desperate resistance marked the most important advance.

We are across the Suippe almost everywhere on the whole 20-mile front from Berticourt to Betheniville, except at the German bridgehead at Boult-sur-Suippe. The Germans are falling back on the river Retourne and are making unmistakable preparations for a further retreat.

The advance in eastern Champagne was even more rapid. We have reached the outskirts of Sagny and are nearing Machault.

## ENEMY'S PRECARIOUS POSITION.

Between the Aisne and the Oise, the enemy's retirement was unexpectedly slow.

The German position at the Leon salient is most precarious. The British and French advanced in the north end

one of his main lines from Leon. General Mangin's Army, nevertheless, is meeting with considerable resistance, although practically the whole of Chemin-des-Dames, as far as Valenciennes is in our hands.

The rate of advance has been prudent. General Debeney's Army has taken 4,000 prisoners during the last 10 days, all in small bodies of 30 or 40 which were the garrisons of heavily concreted centres of resistance on the Hindenburg Line.

## THE CLIMAX OF COLOSSAL OPERATIONS.

LONDON, Oct. 12. Reuter's Correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday evening, states:—

On the front of General Debeney's First French Army, we reached the climax of the colossal operations of the past ten days in which, "yard by yard," we drove out the enemy from the fastnesses of the Hindenburg Line. Yesterday, however, we advanced from Fontaine-Notre-Dame to Noyale on the Oise, a forward leap of several miles.

The important railway centre of Guise is now directly east of our new front and is under the fire of our guns.

## EXTRAORDINARY AERIAL ATTACK BY AMERICANS.

LONDON, Oct. 11. Reuter's Correspondent at American Headquarters, telegraphing yesterday, states:—

The troops acclaimed President Wilson's reply with the utmost enthusiasm. We witnessed a magnificent spectacle yesterday. The Germans were reported to be preparing for a counter-attack, east of the Meuse, between Danvillers and Wavrille. Instantly an order was given which resulted in the despatch of 200 aeroplane bombers with 32 tons of bombs and also 100 chasers and 50 triplanes. They afforded an extraordinarily beautiful spectacle covering the entire sky in groups of a dozen, flying in a V-shaped formation like ducks in flight. The low rays of the sun turned them into flakes of silver against a clear blue sky till the entire heaven sparkled with its new constellation. They crossed the river, their bombs blinding, unnoticed, with the thud of the guns, and the enemy counter-attack melted away under their ministrations, and 12 German planes that were unhappy enough to meet that mighty armada were sent crashing to the ground.

## NUMEROUS AERIAL COMBATS.

## FRENCH BRING DOWN 273 MACHINES IN SEPTEMBER.

LONDON, Oct. 12. A French aviation communiqué states:—

Thirty-five tons of bombs were dropped during the day on the 10th in the Vouziers region. An ammunition dump exploded. There were numerous air fights, in which 17 enemy machines were brought down and 8 balloons set on fire.

Our observing machines reported that the retreating enemy was kidnapping numerous fires.

Twenty-four tons of bombs were dropped at night on bivouacs, stations, convoys and trains.

Two hundred and eleven enemy machines have been fallen in September, mostly over the enemy lines, and 62 balloons set on fire. Three hundred and seventy tons of projectiles were dropped.

## THE ITALIAN FRONT.

## SEVEN ATTACKS LAUNCHED BY ITALIANS.

## BRITISH AND FRENCH CO-OPERATION.

LONDON, Oct. 11. A wireless Italian official report states:—

We, with the French and British, this morning carried out seven vigorous coups-de-main penetrating deeply into the enemy's trenches at Canova and Avo, on the Siamoi, the right of the Frazzola Valley, Suscepso and the end of Brenna Valley, inflicting heavy losses.

We took upwards of 400 prisoners.

## CHAMBERLAIN'S PAIN BALM.

THERE is nothing so good for muscular rheumatism, sprains, lameness, cramps of the muscles, bruises and like injuries as Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It will effect a cure in less time than any other treatment. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

## THE TORPEDOING OF THE "LEINSTER."

## DEEP INDIGNATION IN IRELAND.

LONDON, Oct. 11. The "Leinster" was carrying 630 passengers and 70 crew. She left Kingston on the morning of the 10th, and was torpedoed. Her bow was almost cut off, killing and drowning 20 of a staff of 22 Post Office officials who were working near the bow. One was blown through the ship's side, but was subsequently picked up.

The "Leinster" began to settle down. The Captain attempted to return to the harbour, but a second torpedo struck the engine room and tore away the cabins. She sank in a few minutes.

A previous attempt to launch boats resulted in several being upset, drowning the occupants.

It is estimated that 200 have been saved. They got off on rafts and were rescued by Naval boats. Many were injured.

An incoming steamer picked up an S. O. S. and went full speed to the spot but saw only the wreckage.

Lady Phyllis Hamilton, daughter of the Dowager-Duchess of Abercorn, is missing. The Captain was also lost. The sailings of the mail boats was altered only a few days ago to daytime for greater safety.

The bodies are being brought to Dublin in large numbers. There is deep indignation in Ireland, which has suffered the first real blow of German barbarity.

The ex-King Manuel of Portugal travelled to Ireland on board the "Leinster" last Wednesday.

## NEW U-BOAT CAMPAIGN.

## GERMAN SUBMARINES MORE HEAVILY ARMED.

LONDON, Oct. 11. It is believed that the torpedoing of the "Leinster" and the "Hirwa" are part of a new U-Boat campaign launched about ten days ago, when renewed submarine activity became apparent in various directions, notably on the routes for the transport of American troops.

It is reported that the new U-Boats are much larger and are more heavily armed than previously.

## THE SHIP BLOWN IN THE AIR.

Later accounts of the "Leinster" state that the scene was indescribable. The sea was filled with a struggling mass of men, women and children, some clinging to the rafts, while others were scrambling into boats, but most disappeared after a grim struggle for life.

A torpedo blew to fragments a boat and seventy of its occupants which was hanging on the davits. This awful smash shattered the whole ship, which was not so much sunk as blown in the air.

## HIS MAJESTY'S CONCERN.

LONDON, Oct. 12. His Majesty the King has telegraphed to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland that he is appalled to hear of the disaster of the "Leinster" and requesting news.

Viscount French replied, conveying the warmest thanks of the Irish people for His Majesty's sympathy. He gives the details, mentioning that there are 193 survivors out of 730 on board.

## LORD FRENCH'S MESSAGE TO THE IRISH PEOPLE.

LONDON, Oct. 12. Viscount French has sent a message to the Irish people sympathising with the bereaved families of those who perished in the "Leinster" disaster and says he feels certain that Irishmen of all shades of opinion will help to bring swift retribution to a people capable of such barbarous methods of warfare.

## ANOTHER AMERICAN TROOPSHIP SUNK.

## 461 LIVES REPORTED LOST.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12. The steamer "Thetis" was torpedoed at 3.45 and sunk.

It is feared that 461 lives have been lost, including many American troops. The submarine shelled the boat, causing many casualties.

## SUNSHINE AND COMMON SENSE.

DON'T doctor your blood for rheumatism. Use an external application of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. In a few days it will get you up and out into the sunshine, then Nature will restore the rich red blood to your veins and soon rid the system of the troublesome disease. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

## FLEMISH COAST FREE OF ENEMY.

LONDON, Oct. 11. Reuter learns that the latest reconnaissance show that the Germans have nothing aboard and nothing in air along the Flemish coast. They are now engaged in blocking the harbours at Zeebrugge and Ostend.

## "BRUTES THEY WERE AND BRUTES THEY REMAIN."

MR. BALFOUR ON GERMANY'S CRIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 11. Mr. Balfour, in his speech in London, said the enemies were attempting to change their constitution, but appeared to have no notion of what we wanted—

not so much change in the German form of government as a change in their hearts by which that government will be directed. Judging by their acts, the Germans did not show the least sign of an improved disposition. "Brutes they were, when they began the war and, as far as we can judge, brutes they remain."

Mr. Balfour proceeded to denounce the torpedoing of the Irish Packet boat, the "Leinster," and the German cruelties to the civilians and prisoners of war.

He declared that the German policy might be directed by a small caste, but it was incredible that such crimes should be repeatedly committed, if the German people did not approve of the policy. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Balfour added that it was difficult to measure the epithets in connection with the "Leinster" crime. The "Leinster" was crammed with men, women and children and was torpedoed without warning in broad daylight, carrying no military stores and serving no military end. It was pure barbarism and pure frightfulness. (Hear, hear.)

Viscount Grey's idea of League of Nations.

MORE PRESS COMMENT.

LONDON, Oct. 11. The Daily News commenting on Viscount Grey's speech says: "Viscount Grey has voiced the unhesitating endorsement of every element of sober opinion in this country on President Wilson's historic definitions of the purposes of the war and the conditions of peace."

The Times says: "No public man not in office could have spoken more authoritatively or with a better right to interpret the national thought and feeling than Viscount Grey. His speech has at last brought the League of Nations ideal to the level on which it is essential it should be kept. With his treatment of the fiscal issue and disarmament we fully agree. Viscount Grey made it clear that Germany must give convincing proof that the doctrine of force has been exorcised before she is admitted into the League, and the temper of the audience showed that there must be no weakness on this point."

GERMANY'S LOST COLONIES.

LORD LEVERHULME'S APT ANALOGY.

LONDON, Oct. 11. Lord Leverhulme, speaking in Trafalgar Square, at a "Feed the Guns" demonstration, said: "We are at a point of the war where our greatest strength is required. If Germany thought our money was exhausted she would never talk of peace."

Continuing, Lord Leverhulme said he believed when the Germans answered President Wilson they would say "Yes, but give us our Colonies back." They would not be the first people who had asked for the stakes back when they had lost them. They stated their Colonies on the issue of the war and lost them and they had a ten to one chance, knowing our Colonies were ten or one hundred times more valuable than their little strips. They cannot have them back; not a single one. (Cheers.)

"THE TIME IS CRITICAL."

PRESIDENT WILSON ON CONTINUED EFFORT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11. President Wilson, in a statement on the Fourth Liberty Loan, said recent events had enhanced and not lessened the importance of the Loan, which, he hoped, would be greatly over-subscribed. "A single day of relaxation on our effort will be tragically damaging to ourselves and the rest of the world. The time is critical and the response must be complete."

(Continued on page 2.)

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Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.  
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors Messrs Godwin and Douglas, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.  
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Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Aki Maru, 12,300 tons SAT., 18th Nov., 11 a.m.	
Shanghai, Moji & Kobe	Totomi Maru, 7,000 tons FRI., 18th Oct.	
London or Liverpool via S'pore, Colombo, Delagoa Bay & Cape Town	Yokohama Maru, 9,800 tons SAT., 28th Oct.	
Melbourne via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane, & Sydney	Kosoku Maru, 7,000 tons TUE., 29th Oct.	
New York via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco & Panama Canal		
Bombay via Singapore, Malacca, & Colombo		
Calcutta via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon		

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NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,  
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Telegrams 295 &amp; 293

## SCOTTISH NOTES

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

Edinburgh, Aug. 12.

## THE BANK AMALGAMATIONS.

Not much was said about Scottish Banking at the meeting of Lloyd's Bank, but two reasons were given for the practical absorption of the National Bank of Scotland. One was to facilitate business between England and Scotland, and the other to offer home and foreign advantages. The reply to this in Scottish financial circles is that the representation of all the leading Scottish banks in London should be sufficient to facilitate trade between the two branches of the kingdom. On the question of foreign trade, there is something to be said for the fusion of interests, but one cannot help wondering whether the same desirable result might not have been brought about by a combination of the Scottish banks, a combination represented by a common institution in London, whose functions it would be to facilitate foreign business, which has hitherto had to pass more or less through the hands of the big London clearing banks. Possibly local jealousies might have prevented the carrying out of such a scheme.

## A LITERARY ENTENTE.

One of the first incidents in the great literary entente between Great Britain and the United States is to be found in the record of a few days spent by Washington Irving at Abbotsford a hundred years ago. In August 1817, Thomas Campbell, the poet, gave Irving an introduction to Scott, then not only famous as a poet, but generally believed to be the mysterious author of "Waverley." Scott was already familiar with Irving, having been introduced to him by Friedrich Knickerbocker's famous history of New York, although no English edition of the work had yet been published, and surrounded by the usual following of dogs, he came out to meet Irving, and refused to accept a mere morning visit. "You must not think our neighbourhood is to be read in a morning like a newspaper," said Scott; I found myself committed to a visit of several days, and it seemed as if a little realm of romance was suddenly upon me. Irving was in a room of his reception at Abbotsford. Scott showed Irving all his treasures, and won his heart by quoting from Campbell's "Gertrude of Wyoming," passages descriptive of the beauty of American scenery. The compliment was the more graceful that Irving had confessed himself disappointed with the country which his host loved. Scott understood. "You love the forest as I love the heather," he said; but I would not have you think that I do not love the glory of a great woodland prospect. There is nothing I should like more than to be in the midst of one of your grand wild original forests, with the idea of hundreds of miles of untrodden forest around me.

We do not know if in their conversation they touched upon politics or upon the recent past, peace between the two countries had not long been signed; but the fact which understood and forgave a slight to the hills of heather was not likely to fail if the Boston Tea Party or the Chesapeake happened to be mentioned. Long afterwards Scott wrote in his Diary deprecating "whatever keeps up ill-will between America and the Mother Country. We in particular should avoid awakening painful recollections."

Irving came to be loved by Scott for his own sake; but he was received in 1817 as an Ambassador of American letters. And Abbotsford was the Court of Letters in Great Britain. Irving would doubtless have written kindly of the old country even if he had never seen Scott, but there is a warmth and understanding in his writing which it is not fanciful to connect with this memorable experience of the early days of his long and varied acquaintance with this country. He repaid courtesy and kindness with unbounded generosity,

and it was he who first taught the American people to forget old wrongs and to think kindly of the children of their own forefathers. His friendship with Scott and Campbell and Jeffrey and Lockhart is to this day a pleasant link between America and Scotland, and his own writings have made many another link.

## THE ODOURS OF THE CLYDE.

During the recent warm weather the river Clyde, from Broomfield to Erskine Ferry, has distinctly possessed the odour of "miff" which used to spoil our appetite for breakfast or high tea on the river steamers. The Clyde may not yet be absolutely pure, but the clearings of recent years are marked in the "changed" appearance of the estuary shores. In these summer days, holiday makers can enjoy a senaper or a wide over the sands of Langbank or Cathcart, a thing that was impossible at the end of the last century.

The only man who ever sailed down the redolent Clyde with a philosophical acceptance of its nastiness was, probably, Herbert Spencer. He used to come annually to the West Highlands and for many years, on more occasions than one, he says in his "Essays and Reviews," a volume of articles, "I have been compelled during part of the passage between Glasgow and Greenock to hold my handkerchief to my nose as to minimise my perception of the odourable smell given off from the drainage of Glasgow poured into the river."

Spencer's disgust, however, was apparently qualified by a conviction that a bad smell never did anybody any harm. All along the Clyde banks, he said, "are shippards where thousands of men saw and hammer day long, and had the stench been the fever-breeding agent which we are led to suppose, those men ought to have been swept away, wholesale. Yet there were no statements of unusual mortality among them." This concluding comment occurs in an article on "Sanitation in Theory and Practice" which is so benevolent and contemptuous of our ideas about smells and drainage and their relation to good health as to make a dead plumber turn in his grave. Spencer seriously regarded sanitary authorities as a bureaucracy who had an interest in keeping up delusions. If he were alive to-day he would doubtless point with glee to the fact that the British Army was never in such a robust state of health as at present after four years of living in filthy trenches or in billets in farmsteads steeped in swampy, evil-smelling muddens.

## MR. HUGHES ASKS FOR TARIFFS.

Mr. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, addressed the members of the British Empire League at the Mansion House, said that the Government had already taken steps inconsistent with a return to the "status quo ante bellum" policy. It had—

Formally adopted the Paris Economic Conference resolutions.

Declared in favour of a policy of Imperial Preference.

Withdrawn from the German Sugar Convention.

All this, Mr. Hughes continued, was excellent, but whatever we had done was only a fraction of what we must do. Having dealt with one or two industries we must deal with all. We must secure all the markets that we require for British goods. Where the remedy for a disease was clearly a tariff or bonus, we were to hesitate to apply it because in 1849 somebody said or did something, or because such action would annoy Germany?

## THE GIRL WHO SHINES.

## A Secret of Feminine Charm.

"It has often been remarked that at any dance or party, the girls with a knot of young men round them are not those who are best dressed, or even most beautiful, but those with a certain attraction of manner and person for which it is not always easy to account. An observant doctor, with long experience of family practice, said, 'The real secret of feminine attraction runs in the veins. A woman with a full supply of healthy red blood needs no beauty; she has a kind of magnetism in her which no one can resist.'"

It is the magnetism of health which gives this charm to full-blooded womanly girls; the same ones are always thin and sallow. They look dependent and are lacking in life and spirit. Yet there is a remedy within easy reach of these languid, breathless girls who miss so much of the joy of life. Nearly all the woes of the sex are due to poor blood, or impure blood, and Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for pale people have become famous among women just because they enrich the blood, and impart new energy, a healthy glow of colour in the cheeks, and a fresh interest in life.

Every woman who wishes to preserve or to recover her health and attractiveness should write to the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 90 Franklin Road, Shanghai, for a free copy of the valuable little book "Plain Talk to Women." Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are obtainable from medicine dealers everywhere, also, post free, one bottle for \$1.00, six for \$5.00, and above.

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makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

Pharm.

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## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

FATAL COLLISION BETWEEN  
AMERICAN TROOP SHIPS,  
HEAVY CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, Oct. 11.

The Admiralty states:—

At 11 a.m. on October 6 the armed

cruiser *Otranto* collided withthe steamship *Kashin*. Both were

carrying American troops. The weather

was very bad and the two ships drifted

apart and soon lost sight of each other.

The destroyer *Monaghan* was summoned

by wireless, and by skilful handling

looked up 27 officers, 239 of the crew,

305 United States military ratings, and

20 French sailors and landed them at

a north Irish port.

The *Otranto* drifted ashore on Ilay

and became a total wreck. Sixteen

survivors were picked up on Ilay.

Heavy casualties are feared as follows:—

339 United States military ratings and

ratings, 11 officers and 36 of the crew.

The *Kashin* landed her troops at a

Scottish port without any casualties.

Survivors of the *Otranto* who have

arrived in London state that there was

a fog and gale at the time of the

collision. A wave flung the *Kashin* ontop of the *Otranto* which was swept by

terrible seas. The men, packed very

tightly through the ship listed heavily,

and were ordered to be lowered

but there were crushed to matchwood,

but they served as "fenders" when the

destroyer appeared.

The survivors were loud in praise of

the skill and heroism displayed on board

the destroyer, which raced eight times

alongside, now high above, now deep

below, the *Otranto*, as the waves tossed

her. The men were ordered to jump

and some did so safely. Others were

crushed to death between the destroyer

and the *Otranto*, or killed by the fall on

the deck of the destroyer. Many were

badly injured; others swimming for a

long time were rescued by the destroyer.

Even then the fate of the 400 aboard

the destroyer was uncertain, for the sea

was breaking and the pumps had to be

kept going. They were knee-deep in water

and had to be hoisted to the guns and

flung, but the destroyer fought the

sea for seven or eight hours.

A naval officer rescued from the *Otranto*

said that he was asleep at the time of

the collision and only heard it. Two hours

later when the ship was breaking up the

destroyer departed and he and a group

of officers went to the after-part while

many men took to the water and clung

to the rafts and wreckage. Finally the

deck collapsed above the officers who

clerked to the water, except the Captain

and two or three others. The narrator

and others were washed up, choked with

sea and unconscious, badly bruised

and injured by the waves.

Many bodies were buried in the sand.

A hundred and fifty other bodies are

lying in Lough Church and will be

buried in graves dug on the shore.

About 100 cut cases, sufferers from

flu and pneumonia, on the *Otranto*,

perished.

## LYONS-CHINA WIRELESS.

SOME DETAILS OF THE NEW  
SERVICE.

M. BROLEMAN'S WORK.

We take the following from the "N.

C. Daily News":—

The first news of the signing of the

armistice with Bulgaria arrived in

Shanghai and also we may add the

first news of Germany's request for an

armistice.—Ed. "C.M." through the

medium of wireless telegraphy from

Lyons, received by the improved appar-

atus which through the efforts of M.

Broleman, a telegraphist of considerable

ability, has been installed at the wire-

less station at Koukaza. It is a matter

of congratulation to our Allies that the

skill of one of her sons has rendered

this possible and the claim that Shang-

hai is in the position of being able to

obtain "red hot" news has been triumph-

antly vindicated.

M. Broleman went to Lyons in 1908.

He was then a specialist in telegraphy

and had made a study of the system of

wireless telegraphy invented by Bran-

ley prior to the more effective invention of

Marconi. Off the establishment of mili-

tary wireless stations in Lyons, M.

Broleman was appointed operator, but

combining his researches his ability was

recognized in his appointment in instal-

lations in China, at Kuangchow and

Kiangnan. He was eventually sent to

Nankai with full powers to deal with

the plant for its improvement. He suc-

ceeded in increasing the delicacy of the

receiving apparatus to such an extent that

messages can be picked up over 4,000

miles.

FIRST FAINT MESSAGE.

It is interesting to learn of the first

steps which have led to this latest strik-

ing success. Koukaza some time after

the commencement of M. Broleman's

work was able occasionally to pick up the

emanations from Berlin. Then other

messages were overheard and these sub-

sequently proved to be the reports of

General Pershing, in command of the

American Expeditionary Force in France,

to Washington. Then the indicating

signal of a despatching station was re-

ceived. This first one was thought to

be Bordeaux, but subsequently found to

be that of a station in the Dutch-East

Indies. Again a code signal for a des-

patching station was received and this

time it was thought to be Lyons. Cable

inquiry confirmed the fact that Shang-

hai had picked up Lyons's code signal and

from that beginning it was only a step

to follow the suggestion that Shang-

hai should be supplied by news from

Europe.

SPECIAL WORK FOR SHANGHAI.

Communication with Paris led to an

hour being set apart during which Lyons

would despatch information to Shanghai

and 10 o'clock at night, European time,

was chosen. This synchronized with 9

a.m. the next day in Shanghai. Mes-

sages were being sent out some time

before they were made public. All mat-

ter of adjustments would have to be

made before considerable certainty could

be ensured. Even now the receipt is

not all that could be desired, for reasons

not altogether under control of the tele-

graphist. For instance, there is the in-

efficient fact that wireless telegraphy is more

efficient in the night than during the day

and while the messages from France are

despatched during the dark hours, they

are received in Shanghai after sunrise,

to Shanghai's disadvantage. Of course,

no winter draws on and the sun rises

later messages will be picked up with

even greater facility than at present.

RECEIVING NOT TRANSMITTING.

A question has been asked by a reader,

relative to a statement in a Note, and

Comment bearing on the subject, why,

if Koukaza can receive messages from

Lyons, it cannot despatch them thither.

The answer is that despatching and re-

ceiving are two entirely different func-

tions and performed by entirely different

sets of apparatus. In the case of re-

ceiving, it is mainly a question of the

delicacy of the receiver; in the case of

despatching it is a matter of the strength

of the sending apparatus. Thus Kou-

kaza's despatching plant may be of a

certain power, but it is certain that of

Lyons is many times more powerful.

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EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI,  
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Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the

principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more

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